

MRS. MARY FARMER EXPIATES HER CRIME AT DAWN IN ELECTRIC CHAIR

Murderess of Mrs. Brennan, Before Going to Her Death, Exonerates Her Husband—1840 Volts Pass Through Woman's Body, and Three Contacts Are Made Before She Is Pronounced Dead—History of the Ghastly Crime

Auburn, N. Y., March 29.—Murmuring a prayer for her soul, Mrs. Mary Farmer was quietly led to the electric chair in Auburn prison shortly after 6 o'clock this morning, and executed for the murder of Mrs. Sarah Brennan at Brownville, last April.

The execution of Mrs. Farmer—the second infliction of the death penalty on a woman by electrocution in this state—was effected without sensation. Five women, two of whom were prison attendants, were witnesses. Father Hickey, spiritual adviser of the condemned woman, following the execution, gave out a statement signed by Mrs. Farmer, in which she declared that her husband, James Farmer, was entirely innocent, and knew nothing of the crime until it had been committed.

Led by Father Hickey and with Mrs. Dunham and Mrs. Gorman, who have attended her constantly since she was brought to Auburn, Mrs. Farmer walked unflinchingly to the death chamber, her eyes half closed and clasping a crucifix in her hands. As she was being strapped in the chair, Father Hickey stood at her side and offered prayers for the dying.

Dr. John Gerin, the prison physician, said that the woman was dead after the first shock, but as there was still a tremor of muscles reacting, two succeeding contacts were given. State Electrician Davis said that 1,840 volts and 7 1/2 amperes was the strength of the current that passed through the woman's body. After Warden Benham announced that the physician had pronounced Mrs. Farmer dead, Dr. Edward Spitzka of Philadelphia, and Dr. Charles Lambert, of the Pathological Institute at Washington, N. Y., performed the autopsy.

All night long, the wretched woman had prayed within her cell on the second tier of the woman's department in the condemned row, after she bade farewell to her husband.

Separated by steel bars and an intervening screen, husband and wife spent their final hour together in quiet conversation. The final word was spoken, a last good-bye, the weeping husband returned to his cell and the hapless woman was led down the narrow corridor. Early this morning, Father Hickey joined the watchers at Mrs. Farmer's cell-door. In the pale ochre light of the corridor, the woman and priest prayed together, the last sacrament was administered and Mrs. Farmer said she was not afraid to die.

Mrs. Farmer was dressed in a plain black waist and skirt. Her hair was brushed back from her forehead and fell in two braids. Two or three locks were cut from the scalp so that the head electrode might be properly adjusted, and the woman attendants silt the left side of the skirt as far as the knee and cut the stocking. None except those having official invitations were admitted to the execution. The three women witnesses were Dr. H. M. Westfall of Moravia, N. Y., Miss Agnes Baird of Troy, N. Y., and Miss Margaret T. Byrne of Auburn. Mrs. Baird and Miss Byrne are nurses. When all was in readiness, the witnesses were formed in line, after being cautioned against any demonstration, and led into the death chamber.

State Electrician Davis tested the dynamo and wires leading to the death chair. Everything was found to be in working order. Warden Benham nodded to Captain Patterson. There was a low knock at the steel door, the door was opened by someone within and the wretched woman was led

in. The priest led the way, offering an almost inaudible prayer, while just behind him came Mary Farmer. Her hands clasped a crucifix and she murmured until the end came.

"Jesus, Mary and Joseph have mercy on my soul."

It might have been only a few seconds before the staps were adjusted, though it seemed an interminable period. The two women attendants stood by the wall, and the two nurses and Dr. Westfall ranged themselves in front of the black-gowned figure, while Captain Patterson adjusted the leg electrode. The rubber mask was adjusted over the eyes and the head electrode attached. A word from the state electrician and the attendants, nurses and Warden Benham stepped back from the thick rubber mat upon which the death chair is placed.

The hand of State Electrician Davis traced a slow arch with the switch behind the curtain. A hastily spoken prayer was halted as the condemned woman convulsed in the leather harness that bound her to the chair. A woman attendant covered her face with her hands. Only the clicking of the tightening straps and the murmur of dynamo in an adjoining room could be heard.

The first contact lasted a full minute, the voltage starting at 1,840 and being gradually lowered to 200, then raised again to the full limit of 1,840 volts. The current was applied at 6:05 o'clock. The current was shut off, and a strange sound—half moan and half murmur—came from the woman's lips. Dr. Gerin and Dr. Spitzka applied the stethoscope to the heart, while Electrician Davis felt the artery in the neck. Muscular action was noted by the physicians and again the current passed through the woman's body for a period of a few seconds.

Once more the physicians stepped forward and applied the test to determine if life still remained in the limp figure in the chair. For the third time, the state electrician sent the current through the body.

The woman was then pronounced dead, and Dr. Gerin directed the prison attendants to remove the body to the autopsy room.

Locked in his cell in a faraway corner of the prison, Jim Farmer, the husband, prayed during the hour of his wife's execution. She had told him she had to die at dawn and that she had made a statement that she was innocent of the crime. The man verged on collapse from grief, and he frequently gave way to tears. The husband will not be taken back to the "death row" until Wednesday morning.

The witness sheet was signed in the warden's office, a file of witnesses, unstrung and nervous, passed out from the main prison gate and the official proceedings of Mary Farmer's execution were over.

The physicians report that the autopsy disclosed that Mrs. Farmer was normal in every respect and that the brain showed no lesions that would indicate a criminal tendency.

Auburn, N. Y., March 29.—Mrs. Mary Farmer is the second woman to meet death in the electric chair. The crime for which she was executed, and for which her husband, James D. Farmer, is also under sentence of death, was the murder of Mrs. Sarah Brennan, a neighbor of Mrs. Farmer, in the village of Brownville, Jefferson county, about four miles from the city of Watertown, on Thursday, April 23rd, 1908.

The body of Mrs. Brennan was found on the following Monday in a trunk owned by Mrs. Farmer and in her possession. Mrs. Farmer and her husband were given separate trials, and although the evidence was circumstantial, both were convicted and sentenced to be electrocuted. Mrs. Farmer's counsel attempted at the trial to establish that she was insane and irresponsible for the crime, but the court of appeals declared that it was "clearly a deliberate and intentional act," and that there were no circumstances that "mitigated against its heinousness."

Mrs. Farmer came to this country from Ireland in 1900, and worked for a time as a domestic in Binghamton, going from there to Buffalo, where she married James D. Farmer in 1904. Early in 1905, they moved to Brownville, where they remained for a few months at one of Farmer's relatives, after which they kept boarders in an adjoining village. In May, 1907, they moved into a portion of an old building formerly used as a hotel in a part of Brownville known as Paddy Hill.

Mrs. Brennan and her husband, Patrick, lived in a house nearby, which they had occupied for twenty years and which was owned by Mrs. Brennan. Mrs. Farmer became a frequent caller at the Brennan home and Mrs. Brennan occasionally called on the Farmers. Mrs. Brennan kept the deed to her property, insurance papers and a savings bank book in a black oilcloth pocketbook in a tin case in her bedroom.

Months before the homicide, in October, 1907, Mrs. Farmer went to a lawyer's office in Watertown, producing a deed of the Brennan property, and impersonating Mrs. Brennan, had the deed transferred to James D. Farmer, signing the name "Sarah Brennan." The deed was returned from the clerk's office to James D. Farmer on November 26, and on January 7, 1908, Mrs. Farmer and her husband went to another lawyer in Watertown and had the deed drawn to Peter J. Farmer, a child, who had been born to them the preceding September 2nd.

On the day of the crime, Mrs. Brennan's husband left early for his work, his wife telling him she was going to visit a dentist in Watertown. Between 9 and 10 o'clock she was seen to leave her home and enter the Farmer house. She was never seen alive again. Early the same day, Mrs. Farmer took her baby to the home of a neighbor and left it, saying she was going up town. Between that time and the time Mrs. Brennan went to the Farmer house, Mrs. Farmer passed back and forth between the two houses several times. Shortly after noon, she went for her baby and arranged for a young daughter of the neighbor to assist her in caring for the child.

The girl, upon her arrival, found Farmer and his wife at lunch, and later he left for the home of his sister where he was staying a week. Soon after the murder, Mrs. Farmer went into the Brennan house, she returned and told the girl to go for her husband, but Farmer refused to return home. Mrs. Farmer then went to the sister's home with a package which proved to be the black oilcloth pocketbook of Mrs. Brennan containing the deeds, insurance and other papers, and said she wanted to leave it for a while.

Brennan, upon his return from work that afternoon, was unable to get into this house. The keys which his wife was in the habit of leaving, were not in their accustomed place. While he was trying to get in, he saw Farmer standing nearby who remarked: "Brennan, don't you know I bought this place?" Brennan finally secured a ladder, entered a second-story window and occupied the house that night. The next morning he went to work as usual.

Mrs. Farmer that same morning went to the sister's house, took Mrs. Brennan's oilcloth pocketbook from where it had been hidden in a chair, and with her husband went to Watertown, where they had an attorney prepare papers ordering Brennan out of the premises, which were served on him that night.

Brennan went to Watertown and made inquiries for his wife, but failed to find her, and Saturday morning left for his work as usual after spending the night in the house. He returned home, however, later and found Mrs. Farmer and her husband occupying the house. Mrs. Farmer told him that so long as he used the Farmer's well, he could stay. Brennan then reported the matter to the district attorney's office, and engaged a constable to search for his wife.

The Farmers, in the meantime, with others who were induced to help by free access to ale, which was furnished, commenced moving their goods to the Brennan house. In one of the back rooms was a large black trunk which Mrs. Farmer asked one of the men to tie with a rope. Mrs. Farmer lifted the ends of the trunk while a clothes line was wrapped around it and tied securely. Mrs. Farmer said "she had stuff in there she didn't want broken," and had two men carry it

to the Brennan house, while she walked along and directed where it should be placed in a back room where other things were piled upon it. She then proceeded to do some washing.

When the constable, who had been employed by Brennan, went to the house and asked where Mrs. Brennan was, Mrs. Farmer told him she had "gone to Watertown to get her teeth fixed." She sent for the parish priest, told him a similar story and had him bless the home.

On the following Monday, the sheriff with several others again visited the Farmers and asked Mrs. Farmer to produce the deeds, and after some delay she pulled the black oilcloth envelope from a cradle and showed the papers. Then a search of the house was begun. Inquiry was made in regard to the trunk tied with a clothes line, whereupon Mrs. Farmer denied that she owned it, saying it belonged to her husband, and he, with an oath, said it did not belong to him. The rope was removed, the lock broken and in the trunk the sheriff found the body of Mrs. Brennan fully dressed. The head and face were horribly mutilated by many blows from a blunt instrument, but the body was not injured. The turban hat which the woman wore was missing, but the burned wire framework of a hat, similar to the one she wore, was found in Mrs. Farmer's stove.

Mrs. Farmer and her husband were arrested, charged with the crime, and the woman at first stoutly denied. Then she stated that Mrs. Brennan was in her house and stood by the door looking out of the window, and that she stepped up behind her and hit her with an axe. Subsequently, she said to the sheriff, that she had not told the truth; that "Jim" did it. She said Mrs. Brennan had been with her uptown and that when they came back, "Jim" said he had left her baby at a neighbor's. She said she then went for the baby and on her return, "Jim" was just putting the body in the trunk.

At the jail, Mrs. Farmer made another statement in which she said that Mrs. Brennan came to her house and said she was not feeling well. She said that Mrs. Brennan said "she would give anything if she would take that old axe that laid there and knock her brains out, and I said all right, here she goes, and I takes the axe and kills her." She said then she put the body in the trunk, washed up the things that were bloody, and burned them. She said she could not remove the blood. She said Mrs. Brennan was sitting down in a chair by the window when she killed her.

The cases of Mrs. Farmer and her husband were appealed to the court of appeals which has yet to determine the husband's case. Mrs. Farmer's conviction was affirmed, and E. R. Wilcox, her counsel, asked the governor to appoint a commission to examine into the woman's mental condition, expressing the belief that the woman was insane.

TWELFTH WEEK OF TRIAL

**Grows Interested in
Calhoun Case in
Attendance**

San Francisco, March 29.—While the trial of jury panel proceeded in Judge William B. Lawlor's department of the superior court today, opposing forces of attorneys and detectives, engaged in the trial of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, practically ignored the early session, and devoted all their attention and energies to issues developed in the last Friday's adjournment. Almost as soon as the bailiff opened the twelfth week of the trial, a crowd of spectators fought for entrance to one of the police courts, where the arrangements of nine defendants, actual or alleged attaches of the United Railroads, were scheduled to take place. Meanwhile, the district attorney's office and the legal staff of the corporation prepared for the third, and most important legal contest of the day, when Judge Frank J. Muraskey, of the superior court, will pass upon an injunction, whereby William J. Burns and other agents of the district attorney's office, were yesterday ordered to desist from forcing entrance to offices and safes in the various departments of the railroad company.

In the case of Jerry Van Wormer, one of the four men arrested on a charge of having assisted in the theft of documents from the office of Detective Burns, a writ of habeas corpus has been made returnable before Superior Judge Van Nostrand. It has been intimated that the evidence against the nine men in custody will be laid before the grand jury at its next meeting.

BOY IS KILLED BY A SPEEDING AUTO

New York, March 29.—Sixteen persons were struck by automobiles and left lying in the street, while the cars sped on during the past year. So far, in 1909, there have been four such victims in New York, the latest inguavard Trimble, the 13-year-old boy who was killed Saturday evening. The police are still hunting for the occupants of the car which struck him.

Produces Living Larvae.
Although the house fly lays eggs, the flesh fly, better known as the "blue bottle," produces living larvae, about 50 at a time.

MUCH BLOODSHED FEARED BEFORE THE CREEKS ARE CONQUERED

Crazy Snake and His Indians Determined to Fight Oklahoma's Soldiers to the Death—During Early Part of Day They Retreat Toward Stronghold in Tiger Mountains, Where They Intend to Make Final Stand Against Troops

Oklahoma City, March 29.—One hundred Creek Indians, half-breeds and negroes, under personal command of Chief Crazy Snake, kept up their march on the warpath early today, but were falling utterly to spread abroad the terror among the people at large that like events of early days caused.

Rather, they were retreating before five companies of determined Oklahoma militiamen in an effort to reach a stronghold in the Tiger mountains before making a final stand against the troops.

The militiamen, ordered out yesterday by Governor Haskell, as a result of the uprising that came after a clash at the home of Crazy Snake, in which Marshal Baum and Deputy Sheriff Odom were killed, camped for the night at Hickory Hills, the camp which had been hastily evacuated by Crazy Snake at their approach. At break of day, they moved forward to give battle to the redskins. Meanwhile the chief, through the agency of his sleepless scouts, had been watching every move, and he led his forces away, apparently not daring, or at least not caring, to fight the white foes in the open.

The militiamen at this juncture pushed forward at double-quick. The Indians were ten miles away from them, but they were determined that they should not be allowed to choose the battleground, and thus gain an advantage. The troops outnumbered the Indians 3 to 1, and the officers knew that, could the opposing forces meet in the open, there could be only one outcome, the Indians would have to surrender or be killed. Once the redskins gained the shelter of the hills, though, the result would not have been so sure.

At the rate of progress they were making, the troops were in a fair way to overhail the Indians shortly after noon and force them into a fight under conditions unfavorable to the army of Crazy Snakes.

The night passed without any undue alarm after the soldiers had bivouacked at the Indians forsaken camping ground. Firing was heard here and there, but this was due to the restlessness of roving bands of the negroes and half-breeds. The Indians themselves kept closely within their camp between the north Canadian river and Deep Fork Creek, about seventeen miles from Henryetta. They had hurried through the ten miles between this and their deserted camp and in obedience to the chief's commands, nestled in preparation for the events of the day.

The indications were at this time that Crazy Snake's negroes were giving him much trouble. They came from the turbulent never-do-well class of the south. Many of them fled to Oklahoma to escape the consequences of their crimes. Never amenable to authority, they were reluctant to obey the chief's commands, although they gladly enrolled under his standard in the old chief's wild and misguided campaign against the white father. This element of weakness, militia officers said, might cause the Indians to yield without a fight, so uncertain were the negroes regarded in times of need.

Frontiersmen, acting as scouts for the state troops, passed most of the night in or near the Indians' camp. These returned shortly after daybreak with news that the old chief's forces were showing signs of disintegration. The half-breeds and negroes, overawed at the unusually accurate measures of the whites, and certainty of a crushing defeat, should a clash come, were counseling either a flight of complete surrender. To these preparations, Crazy Snake made a contemptuous refusal. Scornfully, he said that all those who feared might go at once, but that all who had real hearts would stay by him and help him forcefully to redress the wrongs under which his people withered.

To a man, the Creeks expressed their intention of staying by the undertaking, and of fighting the state's soldiers to the death. So enthusiastic did they become after Crazy Snake's appeal, that a war dance was started by some of the older Indians. The younger ones soon joined in, and the camp was in an uproar. Crazy Snake arrayed himself in savage toggery, which hitherto had been kept hidden, and appeared in all his glory. The yell occasioned by this added to the fearful din. The scouts had seen enough. Hastily they went back to their camp at Hickory Hills and reported that the Indians really meant to fight.

The order to advance then was given and the soldiers soon were after them. Arrangements were made to keep up the search throughout the day for the renegade bands to which is ascribed most of the blame for the uprising.

The militiamen today did not attempt to conceal their apprehension that much fighting might be necessary before the band could be subdued. "The Creeks have been planning this thing for a long time," said one of the officers, "and they are well prepared for it. Crazy Snake, whose real name is Tom Wilson, is a full-blooded Creek, and one of the few blood-thirsty aborigines left in Oklahoma. He led the revolt of the band of Creeks who made war against the conservative

members of the tribe in 1901. I am afraid that there will be much bloodshed before the troops conquer the insurgents."

(Continued on Page Eight)

MOTHER IS KILLED IN FIRE

Two Others Badly Burned in Conflagration That Destroys Home

Pittsburg, March 29.—Mrs. Marian Bergen of Sharpshurg, a suburb, was burned to death, her daughter, Mrs. Lena Young, and her son-in-law, Frederick Hemeke, were seriously burned in a fire, which destroyed their home early today. The fire started in some unknown manner in Mrs. Bergen's room, where she was sleeping. When it was discovered, Hemeke and Mrs. Young rushed in to rescue the older woman, but while they tried the flames threatened their lives, and they could not find her in the burning room. With blistered faces and clothing afire, they gave up the search. Mrs. Bergen's body was found later in a hallway, where she had fled for safety.

When the firemen reached the scene, the stairway of the house was in flames and escape was entirely cut off for those asleep on the upper floor who were rescued with ladders. Mrs. Hemeke and two children were taken from the roof of a porch, where they had climbed through a window to escape the flames.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF WORLD'S MARKETS

STOCKS OPEN AT SHARP ADVANCES

New York, March 29.—Stocks opened at sharp advances over the prices of Saturday, helped by the strength abroad as a result of the Balkan settlement. Gains of about a point in Union Pacific, Reading, St. Paul, Northern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, and United States Steel were recorded. 2 3/4 in National Lead, and large fractions in Great Northern preferred, Southern Railway preferred, Southern Railway common, and American Smelting and Refining common, were on a large scale in all quarters, blocks of thousands of shares being absorbed freely with the dividend paying stocks in the best demand.

Pacific Mail advanced four points, Canadian Pacific 2 3/4, Toledo, St. Louis & Western 2, Louisville & Nashville, Sloss-Sheffield Steel 1 3/4, and New York Central 1 3/8. Profit-taking was on a large scale, and by the end of the hour, some impression on prices was made. Reactions of a fraction were general. The reaction brought lessened activity, and prices rose again to a fraction higher than before. Pressure to realize then checked the advance again. Chicago & Great Western preferred showed a gain of six, Long Island 4 1/2, Virginia Iron & Steel 3 1/2, American Lined preferred 2 5/8, Havana Electric 2 3/8, Norfolk & Western 2, North American 1 3/4 and Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, Northwestern, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, Southern Pacific preferred and American Beet Sugar 1 3/8 to 1 1/2.

General Electric and Hocking Coal declined 1.

Bonds were steady.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Amalgamated Copper, 74 3/8. American Car and Foundry, 50. American Locomotive, 54 1/2. American Smelting, 88. American Sugar Refining, 131 1/2. Anaconda Mining Co., 44 7/8. Atchafalaya Railway, 105 1/2. Baltimore and Ohio, 112 1/4. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 74 5/8. Canadian Pacific, 171 1/8. Chesapeake and Ohio, 69 7/8. Chicago Northwestern, 181. Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul, 147 1/2. Colorado Fuel and Iron, 34 3/8. Colorado and Southern, 65. Delaware and Hudson, 176.

Denver and Rio Grande, 46. Deaver and Rio Grande, pfd., 87 3/4. Erie Railway, 127 1/2. Great Northern, pfd., 145 1/8. Great Northern Ore Cts., 68. Illinois Central, 145 1/8. New York Central, 130 3/4. Reading Railway, 134 7/8. Rock Island Co., 25. Rock Island Co., pfd., 64 3/4. Southern Pacific, 124. Southern Railway, 26 1/4. Union Pacific, 184 1/8. United States Steel, 17 1/8. United States Steel, pfd., 112 1/8. Wabash Railway, 18 3/8. Western Union, 66 7/8. Standard Oil company, 656.

Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, March 29.—Cattle: receipts 24,000; market steady; heaves \$4.60 to \$5.10; Texas steers \$4.40 to \$5.50; western steers \$4.00 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders \$3.40 to \$5.50; cows and heifers \$1.90 to \$5.60; calves \$5.75 to \$6.00. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 34,000; market steady; light \$6.55 to \$7.00; mixed \$6.70 to \$7.10; heavy \$6.75 to \$7.10; rough \$6.75 to \$6.90; good to choice heavy \$6.90 to \$7.15; pigs \$5.60 to \$5.85; bulk of sales \$6.85 to \$7.05. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 18,000; market strong; native \$3.60 to \$4.10; western \$3.60 to \$4.10; yearlings \$3.20 to \$3.75; lambs, native, \$5.75 to \$6.10; western \$5.75 to \$6.10.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, March 29.—Cattle—Receipts 10,000; market steady; native steers \$5.00 to \$6.00; cows and heifers \$2.75 to \$3.20; stockers and feeders \$3.75 to \$4.50; bulls \$3.20 to \$4.00; calves \$3.75 to \$4.50; western steers \$3.80 to \$4.50; western cows \$3.25 to \$4.00. Hogs—Receipts 12,000; market steady to 5c lower; bulk of sales \$5.50 to \$6.00; heavy \$5.75 to \$6.00; packers and butchers \$6.50 to \$6.75; light \$6.40 to \$6.80; pigs \$5.00 to \$5.50. Sheep—Receipts 7,000; market steady and strong; muttons \$5.00 to \$5.20; lambs \$5.25 to \$5.75; range wethers \$4.50 to \$5.10; fed ewes \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Chicago Close.

Chicago, March 29.—Close: Wheat—May \$1.19 1/8; July \$1.06 1/2; Sept. \$1.00 3/8. Dec. \$1.00 3/4. Corn—March 65 3/8; May 66 3/8; July 66 3/8; Sept. 66 3/8; Dec. 66 3/8. Oats—May 54 3/8; July 47 3/8; Sept. 49 3/4. Pork—May, July and Sept. \$17.12 1/2. Lard—May \$10.20; July \$10.30; Sept. \$10.42 1/2. Ribs—May \$9.42 1/2; July \$9.55; Sept. \$9.70. Rye—Cash and May \$0.80. Barley—Cash \$0.68. Timothy—March \$3.80. Clover—March \$9.00.

Sugar and Coffee.

New York, March 29.—Sugar, raw—Firm; fair refining \$3.50; centrifugal 56 test \$4.00; molasses sugar \$3.25. Refined, steady; crushed \$5.60; powdered \$5.05; granulated \$4.95. COFFEE—Steady; No. 7 Rio \$1.4; No. 4 Santos \$1.4.

Wool.

St. Louis, March 29.—Wool, unchanged; territory and western mediums 18 to 22; fine mediums 17 to 20; fine 11 to 17.

Metal Market.

New York, March 29.—Lead, steady, \$4.06 to 10; copper, firm 12 7/8 to 13 1/8; silver 50 3/8.

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL FOR ABRAHAM RUEF IS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

Murphy and Abbott Charged With Having Received Stolen Goods. All Others With Grand Larceny—Office of Calhoun and Staff in Charge of Burns Men—Safes Forced Open by Experts—Raid on Officer Rendered Dramatic by Refusal to Open Door and Smashing of Glass Panel.

San Francisco, March 28.—Following the sensational developments in the bribery graft cases yesterday, brought about by the arrest of three United Railroad officials and five other persons in connection with the alleged theft of jury districts data concerning venemore and other papers from the office of the district attorney and that of William J. Burns, who heads the detective force of the prosecution, Frank J. Murphy, associate counsel for Abraham Ruef, during the trial of the former political boss, was taken into custody today. The others arrested are William A. Abbott, assistant general counsel for the United Railroad; Joseph H. Hand, claims agent for the railroad company; Luther Brown, head of the railroad detectives; Rex N. Hamlin, private secretary of William J. Burns; (Continued on Page Eight)

Dealing with Trouble.
Take your troubles as they come, but don't have a passion for preserving them.

BASEBALL

TUESDAY

2:45 P. M.

White Sox

Chicago

VS.

Dad Gimlin's Pick

FAIR GROUNDS---50c

NO EXTRA FOR GRAND STAND.